## CLAIMS

(1. A method for sequencing a polynucleotide, comprising the steps of:

> polynucleotide with (i) reacting target immobilised on a enzyme polymerase support, and the different nucleotides, under sufficient the polymerase for conditions reaction; and

> consequent (ii) detecting an effect nucleotide specific incorporation of a complementary to the target polynucleotide.

A method according to claim/1/wherein the effect in step (ii) is detected by measuring radiation.

method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein steps (i) and (ii) are conducted with each of the different nucleotides in turn, until incorporation is detected and then repeated.

method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein step is conducted with all the nucleotides present.

A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the nucleotides comprise a 3' blocking group which is removed after the polymerase reaction.

A method according to claim 5, wherein the blocking group can be selectively removed by pulsed monochromatic

method according to claim 5 or claim 6, wherein the nucleotides comprise a further blocking group at the terminal phosphate group of the triphosphate chain, and the further blocking group is removed prior to the removal of the 31 blocking group.

method according to claim 7, wherein the further blocking group can be selectively removed by pulsed monochromatic light under conditions different from those required to remove the 3' blocking group.

method according to claim 8, wherein the further blocking group is removed by pulsing the monochromatic

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light for a duration different from that required to remove the 3' blocking group. 10. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein (i) further comprises introducing a competitive inhibitor of the polymerase enzyme. 5 A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the target polynucleotide of step (i) is bound to the polymerase enzyme by a  $\beta_2$  dimer complex. method according to any preceding claim, wherein the polymerase is  $E.\ coli$  DNA polymerase III or T7 polymerase.

13. A method according to any of claims 1 to 11, wherein the polymerase is Taq polymerase. 14. A method according to any of claims 1 to 11, wherein the polymerase is reverse transcriptase.

15. method according to any preceding claim, wherein step (ii) comprises detection of a change in resonance signal over time. claim 1 A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the radiation is electromagnetic. The method according to claim 16, 20 electromagnetic radiation is in the infra-red spectrum. 18. method according to any preceding claim, wherein step (ii) comprises using surface plasmon resonance.

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spectrum.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein the incorporation of a nucleotide is detected using NMR.

21. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the polynucleotide is DNA.

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22. A sensor chip comprising a polymerase enzyme

23. A nucleotide comprising a blocking group at the 3' position and at the terminal phosphate group of the triphosphate chain, wherein the two blocking groups are removable by monochromatic light of different wavelengths.

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24. A nucleotide according to claim 23, wherein the blocking groups are derived from a compound of the formula

$$R^1-[\phi-CO-]X$$

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wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a photolabile group and X is a leaving group.

25. A nucleotide according to claim 23 or claim 24,
wherein the blocking group at the 3' position is an onitropenzyloxycarbonyl group.

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26. A nucleotide according to any of claims 23 to 25, wherein the blocking group at the terminal phosphate is an o-nitrobenzyl group.

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Hanny Hanny o-nitrobenzyl group.

27. A nucleotide according to any of claims 23 to 26, wherein the blocking group at the 3' position is a (4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrobenzyl) oxycarbonyl group.

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wherein the blocking group at the terminal phosphate is a 1-(2-nitrophenyl) ethyl group.

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29. An apparatus for sequencing a polynucleotide, comprising an optical sensor chip, a light source, an imaging device and a photodetector, wherein the sensor chip is as defined in claim 22.

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